WALLACK'S THEATER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

Mesor. Finderic Robinson, John Gibert, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith,
George Holland, Young, Holston, B. J. Ringcold, Browne, Williamson, Graban Lessard, Bernes, Wilson, Wilkinson, Fope, Ward
Caclin, Miss lone Burke, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Battett
Miss Sout.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE LADY OF LYONS, Miss Ida
Vernon, Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mears, Burnett, Reiton, Blaisdell, Barry
Holmes, Nelli, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Everett.

THIS EVENING, at 8. THE THREE GUARDSMEN.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8-CONNIE SOUGAH, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GREEN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

THIS EVENING, Miss Adah Issaes Menken in MAZEPPA.

THIS EVENING, ROSINA MEADOWS: BURLESQUE OF CAMULLE, THE DUPLES STATE: Muss Fenny Herring, Miss Evening Reynolds, Messis, W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oakey.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THUS AFT TOODON, at 7, and THIS EVENING at 7, BENDITO
TO THE GUILDRES OF THE ZONALI-MIS J. Pryot. Mrs.
W. L. Jamison, Mines Jennie Cleaver, Kebon, Scholl, Lebran,
Meser, Harlway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Jointone, Hayland,
Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, at 6. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master
Seagrist, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile. Carlotta de Berg.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THE STEIN EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES OUR AFRICAN POLKA.

104 EVENING-THEODORE THOMAS'S LAST CONCERT THE SEASON: Miss Maria Brahard, Miss Ress Eytings, Mr. of Petersilia. The Mendelssohn Society, under the direction of lorge, and Orchestra.

#### Business Notices.

CHOLERA.

TYPHUS AND TYPHOID FEVER THEIR CAUSES CHEMICALLY DESTROYED BY THE USE OF DISINFECTANTS \* PREPARED BY

THE NEW YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY. It is necessary for the safety of the public booth that powerful and escrain Disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water closeds privies, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sick rooms, guiters, and whereve

the least offensive smell can possibly exist. the least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of Cholera have appeared in this city, and as Typhus and Typhoid fevers almost constantly prevail, it is seemed advisable to recommend the general use of Disinfectants.

EVERT HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTARRY'S FLUID.

EVERT ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IT.
SVERY PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT. EVERY STABLE SHOULD BE CLEANIED WITH IT.

RAILBOADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT. STHAMBHIPS AND SHIPS MUST CARRY IT. HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KREPING AWAY THUSH DREADFUL DISEASES, BY USING PREELY

DR. COURTARET'S DISINPECTANT. It is now being used by the Santrary Police and Scavengers, mader the direction of the Sound of Realth in This City. IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN ALL THE PUBLIC

cuosis. It is Used by the Board of Charities and Correction. IT IS BEING USED BY MOST OF OUR SEA-GOING STEAMSHIPS POWELL & THOMPSON, No. 42 Cedar-st.

General and Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Droggists and General Dealers in the United States an Canadas.

Two or three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in th system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affect tion into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore JAYRE EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of

looked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's VER MINERAL COMPLYS, or Worm Lozeness, are simple and effectual.

3,500.-THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Honsus, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well defined edges, and the bricks will stand all Climares, while those beg exposed to FROST.

A. REQUA. General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. BICKNELL'S SYRUP exceeds all other remedies for Cholera, Dysentery, Districes. Try it.

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is the most wonderful medicine ever brought before the nubic. A gentle-man of this city, who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cared by one bottle. Tall your afflicted friends to try it. It never fails.

CHOLERA-C. C. T.-" NEEDLES'S COMPOUND CAM-Puon Taccitta." Positive Preventure of Cholera Cholera Morbos Danthea, Dyentery, Ro. Compart, safe and pleasant. Tested in 1842. Sole Maker, C. H. NEEDLES, Twelfth and Race-sts. Phila delphia. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

A PERFECT HORSE OINTMENT .- DALLEY'S GAL-WANG House SALVE is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galla. Cuts Nall Pricks Sares Corns Swellings and Strains, 50 cents a box Kald by all Deposites and at Depot No. 49 Cedarat, N. V.

SCIENCE.-The remedies used in CARLETON HOVER's STREET LORENGES are such only as have been gathered by the observation of competent Apotheraries, in an experience of more than thirty years. They cure Diarrhea, Dysentery and all forms of Cholors. The firm was established in 1817.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE Sursage Maceine with only one house power; and will make out of the same amount of timber ove-think work survages than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Acont, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

TOWER, BANK AND OFFICE CLOCKS REPAIRED,

Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER PIRE AND BERGGAR SILVER PLATE SAYES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers and Blerchants Sayes. Marxin & Co., 265 E dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS .- Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent pffect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live Druggists.

RIDGEWOOD DISINFECTING POWDER .- Cheaper and better than Chloride of Lime. Druggists liberally dealt with. Management solely by the Hanner Curmical Works. Office No. 105 Bottlest, New York.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, colds. Catarrb, Bronchitis. Asthma. Hearseness, &c. Dame & Co. No. 43 Fourth ave., or C. Foz. No. 81 Baroiny-st. GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY .- The PORTABLE HEAD

Rar, or Pocker Bearn. Fatented. Weight, 1 fb. Adjusted it moment. Pronounced superior to a Siepping Car. Well last all linus. Agents wanted in all the principal cities. Price, \$6. A libet linus. Address John R. Hootz, No. \$64 Nassau-st. New-York TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-assa, Supposymna, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office pely et No. 2 Vesey-et. Lady attendant.

LUMBER.

WILLSON, WATROUG & Co.,

First-ave., corner Thirty-minth-st.,

save the largest stock of Lummun in the city, which they sell in com-

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best

THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. - ELIAS HOWE,

THE SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, with improvements and estachments for every specialty, including Button-Hote Machines No. 488 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHEREER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING WILLOOK & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE-A TIGHT

STITCH. WITH A SINGLE THERED! - See "Grand Trial of Sev Machines" - sent free, with samples of Work-No. 508 Broadway HULL'S DEMULCENT SOAP.
No. 22 Park row, N. Y.

Pragrant. Healing and Emollient, for the Nursery and Bath.
Upward of 100 other styles. Sold by all Dealers.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair tithout dyeing; is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or said proparations. Depot No. 81 Barciay-st.

reparations. Depot No. 21 Barcisy st.

HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are war.

HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are war. A. A. —Dr. LANGWORTHY'S new PREMIUM TRUSS, solded in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. Hazaroto's, c. 69 Broadway. CONGRESS WATER.

COLUMNIAN WATER

Cure Dyspossis, Scroffuls, Goot, Rheumatism, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. They give strength for weakness, and vigor for debility. They cleanse the bowcls, clear the head, and add to the njoyment of life.

Sold by all Drugglats, Hotels, Wine Merchants and first-class frocers. Sold at wholesale only by

Horongra's Sons, Proprietors

Sarstora Springs, and No. 92 Beekman st., N. Y. We regard MRs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as avaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and sequalatances .- [Henry A. Hitchock, Sturbridge, Mass.] It relieves the child from pain, soften the gums, reducing inflammation, cures wind colic and sure to regulate the howels; gives test and health to the child, and comforts the

THOUSANDS DIE BY INCHES OF DEBILITY .- Day by day the shattered nervous system grows weaker, till paralized by death. Recuperate with BIOKRENE, if you wish to live and enjoy life.

The first bottle—nay, the first dose, will rally in some degree the
vital powers; persevere, and perfect health will ensue. Sold by all Druggists. \$1 per bottle. Deput No. 28 Dev-st.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight at, are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours: Gents, 6 to 6 a. m., 1 to 9 p. m.; Ladies, 10 to 12 a. m. Sundays: Gents, 6 to 13 a. m.

BURNET'S COCOAINE has received universal in orsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strongthoning the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baidness and eradioates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Always have a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. It is safe and a certain cure for Burns, Scalds, Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Corns, Bunious and Old Sores. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot, No. 49 Cedar st., New York.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS ING AGENTS, No. 27 Park row, New York (established in 1819), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States and British Provinces.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D,-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Chestnut st., Phila., Astorph., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent imitations of his patents.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

Ne notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarsaty for his good faith, business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trus

ONE," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications The Tribune in London.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, if Henricita at., Cercut Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also occurre Buseautrous and Assarcsaments.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool May 3, via Queenstown May 4, arrived at this port yesterday, bring-

ing four days later news from Europe.

The news from Germany is regarded as more warlike The news from Germany is regarded as more warlike. The Italian Parliament has unanimously resolved to make all necessary preparations for war, and the attitude of the Italian Government created much uneasiness, especially in Paris. Austria and Prussia have once more interchanged diplomatic notes, but again without result. Austria has presented to Prussia a note in reference to the Duchies, based upon the programme agreed more by the

tria has presented to Prussia a note in reference to the Duchies, based upon the programme agreed upon by the Ministers of some minor States at Augsburg. Prussia refuses to agree to this proposal. Prussia has summoned the Governments of Saxony and Bavaria to disarm, but both governments have given an evasive answer.

Mr. Gladstone, on April 30, in the English House of Commons, announced that the Government saw no reason to relax their efforts for the passage of the reform bill, and would, on May 7, bring in a bill for the redistribution of seats.

sents.

Mr. Bright, on May I, made a speech at a meeting of the National Reform Union at Manchester. He said that if Ministers maintained their position on the Reform question, and there was no doubt they would, then if they were beaten they ought not to resign but appeal to the

ountry.

On the division of the Reform bill two Conservatives of the division of the Reform bill two Conservatives of the division of the Reform bill two Conservatives.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Such a spell of weather as we had toward night on Sun-Such a spen of weather as we mad toward ingated sauday it rarely falls to the lot of mortals to experience. The late Mr. Merriam of Brooklyn would have been in ecstacies over it; and really, what with wind and dust, and rain, and hall, and thunder, and lightning, it is not much to be wondered at. A few trees were twisted off and sundry chimnies got toppled over, but we hear of no more

Another very bold and successful highway robbery was perpetrated in this city on Saturday, the victim being the cashier of a caspet manufactory in Forty-third-st., and the locality being on that thoroughfare between Eighth and Ninth-are. The amount taken by the thieves is \$16,400. No intelli nee respecting the guilty parties or their whereabouts.

The iron molders' strike at Troy, and the shipwrights strike in this and adjacent cities are reported as substanti-ally at an end. Compromise having been the line of policy adopted in the first instance, and the necessities of the workmen prevailing in the latter.

Among the arrivals per steamer Georgia, at Elizabeth-port, Saturday, from St. Thomas, was no less a person than Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. He is said to be again ready to risk his fortunes and his person—wooden leg and all—in defense of Mexico.

leg and all—in defense of Mexico.

Judge Underwood of Virginia was reported at Washington on Saturday, where he had a long interview with the Assistant Attorney-General respecting the trial of Jeff, Davis. The Judge is heartily condemned by the irginia newspapers.

A small safe belonging to Davenport, Mason & Co.'s

A smail safe belonging to Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New-York and Taunton Express, was taken from the train Saturday night, between Greenwich and Kingstown, R. I. It was subsequently found in a swamp unopened. A savage assault was made by an infuriated and jealous Irish woman, in Thirteenth-st. Friday night Irish woman, in Thirteeuth-st., Friday night, upon a man and his wife in their own domicile. The former of the vic-tims received serious injuries.

The number of tuns of coal shipped from the Pennsylvania mines last week was 114,657. During the corresponding week in 1866 the shipments only reached 28,062

The cholera report of Saturday shows an aggregate in hospital at Quarantine of 49, one death having occurred since the preceding report.

There is nothing very important Fenian-wise. Mr. James Stephens remained yesterday, during the day, at the Metropolitan Hotel. Unusually destructive conflagrations have taken place within a day or two at St. Louis, Galesburg, Ill., New-

Orleans, and Lowell. The Committee of the Board of Aldermen have agreed

The Committee of the Board of Adermen have agreed upon a design for a bridge across Broadway, at the corner of Fulton-st.

The Tammany Society met and organized on Saturday evening by the choice of Mayor Hoffman as Grand

Gold closed Saturday at 129. The exports for the week Gold closed Saturday at 122. The exports for the weak have been \$1,064.496. Government stocks were all firm and sales of 7.30s of the second series were made at 102½. The 10.40s sold at 1954.296. Money is abundant at 4.25 per cent. The aupply of prime commercial bills is small, and best can be had at 5 per cent. Sterling bills closed at 105½2109½ nominal for 60 days, and francs 5.12½ for long.

Additional particulars as to the late riots at Memphis may be found in a communication from that | ever they are ready to meet us on the basis of All city, which we publish this morning on our inside.

The President, as will be seem in another column. has been unbosoming himself to a correspondent of The London Times. To us, the narrative is rather an old story-showing that the President is fixed in his policy-and that his enmity to the principles upon which he was elected and the men who elected him is as intense as ever. Among other things he states that he does not intend to run for President in 1868. It has not been usual for Presidents to communicate the details of their policy to the correspondents of foreign papers, but Mr. Johnson does not seem to be controlled custom. The Times states: "We do not know whether our sensitive cousins would like to have this regarded as an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and to the one 'flesh and blood' of all nations and | riving just after James Stephens, President (in pros-

realms, but we are assured that the President gave full permission that the details of this remarkable conference should be made public."

THE MORAL OF MURDER. The Evening Post is conducted with so much ability, and is a journal of influence so considerably in excess of many other journals of equal circulation, that we deeply regret to see it take a single false step with regard to the means whereby and the conditions whereon the States lately in revolt are to be restored to their former and natural relations to the loyal States and the Union. We therefore copy as well as comment on the essential portions of its leading

likewise with our reply. The Post says: "The other day, there was a riot at Memphis, in which a number of ruffians and desperadoes set upon some colored men and butchered them, much after the same style in which colored men were killed in New-York in July, 1803. And, just as here the rioters destroyed the Colored Orphan Asylum, so in Memphis they destroyed colored school-houses and churches.

article of Saturday, and (as they involve misappre-

hensions of our views) will thank that journal to deal

so in Memphis they destroyed content school-cooled achurches.

"The whole affair was very disgraceful and brutal. But we do not see why it should be twisted into an argument for disfranchising the mass of the Southern people, or for refusing their seats to the four or five Southern members of Congress—there are no more, according to Senator Wilson—who can take the prescribed oaths. The Memphis riot is no more an argument against the Southern States than the New-York riot was against the Northern States. Indeed, when we remember that the whole South is yet a kind of fronter land, in which law has always been administered with a slack hand, where violence has reigned supreme for four years, we may even fairly make more allowance for such an occurrence as the Memphis riot than we ought for a similar outrage in New-York.

. . "We think it unfair, when such an outrage as this Memphis riot occurs, to speak of it as though it were only another proof of the unfitness of the Southern people to take part in the Government, and of their inveterate hostility to justice, liberty and union. This kind of argament and in sinuation is of a piece with the petty spirit which finds faul with Southern men for honoring their dead. The Richanol Enquirer chose to assume mourning on the anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death, and urged its readers to scatte the graves of Confederate soldiers. This

with Southern men for honoring their dead. The Richmond Enquirer chose to assume mourning on the anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death, and urged its readers to scatter flowers over the graves of Confederate soldiers. This a morning journal calls 'Richmond loyalty.' We think it would be wiser and kinder to pass such things by without remark. They are not it: causes for quarrel or reproach. What would The TRIBUNE have? Does it expect Richmond to curse or to despise Stonewall Jackson's or the Virginians to dishonor their own dead, their relatives, and friends' "What is gained by fault-finding in such matters? It does not improve the loyalty or increase the good will of the Southern people. What we have a right to demand is that they shall obey the laws, respect our rights and those of all men of whatever color, and conduct themselves peaceably. The rest will come in time." "We do not mean to palliate riotous and lawless conduct; but we do not think it either fair or wise that the whole Southern people should be held responsible in Korthern presses for such an occurrence. Doubtless, a very discreditable and inhumans sentiment prevails, among too many of the Southern people, in regardet the colored people. But what should we look for! They have been educated to believe that a 'nigger' has no rights; it will require time to make a thorough change in their opinions and conduct. We read not unfrequently of outrages upon Blacks, which seem to us very horrible and shameful indeed; but what do we see if we look nearer home? New-York has seen an orphan asylum—the only home of help-less and innocent little children—burned down and sacked; Connecticut has her Deacon Button, who lectures a colored man upon the Lapropriety of defending himself against a mob as fortal in intention and as much witnout excuse as that of Memphis; Indians denies black men the right to sue in her courts, all this in States where law and order are and long have been firmly established; where justice is more than a name or a shadow; where the peop

Reply by The Tribune.

I. We beg The Post to cease speaking of that portion of the Southern Whites who honor the memory of Stonewall Jackson and strew flowers over the graves of the Rebel dead as "the Southern people." Such abuse of terms is false, misleading, pernicious. Those persons are a part of the Southern people-a very large and influential part-but they are not the whole. There are this day over Three Millions of Blacks and we think Two Millions of Whites in the States lately in revolt who never were Rebels-who hated and (so far as they could or dare) resisted the Rebellion-and heartily rejoice in its overthrow. For a Unionist to speak of their and our antagonists in the late struggle as "the Southern people" is alike unjust, injurious and ungrateful.

II. We entirely agree with The Post that the spirit which impelled the late butchery of Blacks and burning of their churches, school-houses and homes in Memphis is precisely that which burned the Colored Orphan Asylum and hunted negroes to death or to death's door in our City. We have no doubt that the condemn and reprobate its grosser manifestations as heartily as the better class of Democrats have condemned the Draft Riots of July, 1863. And now The the best portion of their deposits. The amount of in-Post must agree with us that this tepid deprecation— /avidual deposits was only \$38,610 89; of loans, whether in New York or in Memphis—affords no secur- \$115,000; while there was due to other banks and whether in New York or in Memphis- affords no secur-The peace of the city yesterday was admirably preserved under the operation of the Excise Law. Thousands of depraved persons left town to enjoy the solace of their caps in New-Jersey, or in Westehester County; but in the city proper it was not an easy thing to get liquor to drink. Drunkenness was, therefore, of course, very infrequently noticed; and when discovered at all it was mostly on the part of the migratory topers before mentioned, returning from their rural sojourn. Many of that class of gentlemen were caught out in the heavy storm toward night, and thus received an aquarial admonition which had not been bargained for.

Such a steal of weather as we had toward night on Sunity or protection to the Blacks, and can hardly be ex/ bankers only \$65,872 26. pected to satisfy those who must live in constant dread of being hounded from their homes for the crime of being of such color as it pleased God to give them. The good Rebels may be very sorry for the outrages on negroes which are constantly occurring

III. The Post deems it the vital matter that those whom it miscalls "the Southern people" "shall obey the laws, respect our rights, and those of all men of schatever color." All that is indeed important; yet we consider it even more vital to show that we respect those rights. How can this appear, if we consent to a reconstruction which places the loyal Blacks (and the loyal Whites as well) under the feet of the late Rebels. who are every day indicating the nature of their loyalty by canonizing Stonewall Jackson, toasting Jeff. Davis, dining Raphael Semmes, and choosing Rebel Generals like Withers and Hays to the most important and lucrative offices? It is our mingled imbecility and treason, not theirs, that we are deprecating. We honor the Rebels' persistent devection to their bad. ruined cause; we cannot honor the baseness that would impel a loyal Congress to put the sharers in our struggle and our triumph under the feet of those

we and they defeated and overthrew. IV. Our New-York Riots were a direct and natural result of our Negro Disfranchisement. "Hit him again! he's got no friends," is a natural impulse of debased Human Nature. The Irish are not a whit more popular with the non-Irish here than the Blacks are; but the Irish have votes, and this fact shields them from outrage and flagrant wrong. A shrewd observer once declared that "If the Blacks all voted, our managing Democratic politicians would soon be claiming that they had negro blood in their veins." Power protects itself.

V. The Post excuses the Memphis and kindred outrages, on the plea that their authors "have been educated to believe that a 'nigger' has no rights." That seems to us an excellent reason why we should teach them better, and improve the present opportunity to do so. Let us show them that we believe in Equal Rights-that we mean to live and die in that faith-and we may hope to improve their mistaken conceptions. But if we consent to a reconstruction which makes two of them equal to three of us, while leaving the Blacks utterly at their mercy, how shall we rationally expect them to become wiser on this head?

VI. The Post thinks the Memphis and kindred outrages cannot be "twisted into an argument for disfranchising the mass of the Southern people." So we think. What we desire is the disfranchisement of none, but the enfranchisement of all. We would not diminish, we would largely increase, the representation in Congress of the States lately in revolt. When-Rights for All, we are ready to urge their instant admission to seats in Congress and the removal of all disabilities growing out of the Rebellion. Let but the Southern Rebels consent that the loyalists of the South shall have Equal Rights with themselves, and we will insist on their instant restoration to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, representation in Congress included. But, so long as they resist and spurn this, we must consider them still in the gall of bitterness-still fighting essentially for the had cause which our Wadsworths and McPhersons gave their lives to defeat. To that cause (hot its champions) we must oppose a determined resistance.

Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, ex-ruler of Mexico, now honors our City with his presence-ar-

pect) of the Republic of Ireland. Senta Anna is anti-Max, and has his face turned toward the Empire of Montezuma and the Republic of Juarez.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

The latest advices from Germany and Italy are of a decidedly warlike character. The people of Italy avow their wish for a war, and endeavor to push their Government forward into a warlike attitude. The Government, like that of Prussia, represents the armament of Austria as the primary cause for their military preparation; but such a charge finds few believers both out of and within Italy. Austria is so weak in consequence of the disordered state of her finances and the conflict of the several nationalities, that no statesman of sound mind would dare to propose any aggressive movement; and against no power less than against Italy, whose present territory has been guaranteed by France.

The Italian people, at all events, care little whether Austria has been arming first or not. They hold enthusiastic war meetings, and the Parliament has unanimously (against one vote in the Senate) resolved that at this momentous crisis every preparation should be made for war." On this point the Government party are in entire accord with the democratic "Party of Action," and the design is hardly concealed to precipitate a conflict as much as possible.

The direct negotiations between Austria and Prussia continued without producing an understanding. Austria had once more demanded in a diplomatic note the disarmament of Prussia, and the latter power had once more denied the demand. The bad feeling which every failure to agree must, of necessity, engender, has been strengthened by the adherence of Austria to the demand of nine of the minor States which recently held a special conference at Augsburg, and resolved that the Schleswig-Holstein question ought first to be solved by the recognition of the Prince of Augustenburg. Prussia has promptly replied to the Vienna Cabinet, that she does not agree to the Austrian proposal in reference to the question of the Duchies.

The consent by Austria to a platform agreed upon at a Conference of the minor States, is one of several facts which indicate that the relations of those States to Au tria are becoming more friendly, and toward Prussia more unfriendly. Prussia has demanded of Saxony and Bavaria to disarm, but both States have refused to comply with this demand.

### INTERESTING INFORMATION.

The United States Bank Examiner, appointed by the Controller of the Currency on the common principle of locking the stable-door after the horse is stolen, has made a report upon the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington. The cause of the failure was the suspension of Bayne & Co. of Baltimore-Bayne & Co. having got deeply into speculations, and so on. The circulation of the bank is fully assured, so that bill-holders will lose nothing, which is a comfort. The United States Government, however, is the creditor of the bank for \$762,312 37, the most of the money coming from officers of the Pay Department. Lieut.-Colonel Paulding alone deposited over half a million. To meet this deficiency the Government holds securities of the bank to the amount of \$100,000.

There can be little objection to any officer of the Government depositing money in duly authorized banks. Some of these deposits, however, were made by Government agents for the purpose of "saving" the bank. The Examiner mentions that at a meeting of certain friends of the bank it was stated that unless Bayne & Co. "could secure from \$150,000 to \$250,-000, without delay, they must fail, and that this failure would involve the failure of the bank." At this meeting, held April 20, Lieut.-Col. E. E. Paulding, Paymaster, U. S. A., was present. He proceeded next day to place \$200,000 in the bank, two other officers better portion of even the late Rebels of the South of the Pay Department adding \$43,000 more. When the failure came, it was found that Col. Paulding had \$500,857 76 in the bank, the others having drawn out

To make this plainer, we find a bank, certainly not regarded as particularly "safe" by the people, nor even by the other banks (as we may see from the small amount of deposits and credits), permitted, upon a capital of \$306,000, to issue \$180,000 in notes. around them-but their sorrow does not take a posi- and receive \$762,312 57 from the Government in deposits. The Treasury Department, or rather the ontroller of the Currency, permits a bank to run least inquiry would have shown that this debt was being incurred to help the house of "Bayne & Co." in Baltimore, which house alone had \$714,000 of the money of the bank, or rather the money of the United States, obtained through the bank, and gone, Heaven

The whole thing looks bad-very bad-and reflects sadly upon certain Government officers. Lieut.-Col. Paulding will, we fear, find it embarrassing to explain his half-million-gone to "Bayne & Co.," deposited to help "Bayne & Co.," for whom help was hopeless. The Controller of the Currency might, be and temptation. amiably asked whether it is customary to send Bank-Examiners only to moribund banks, and whether an institution having but \$38,610 89 of ordinary business deposits-showing what business-men think of the concern-is to have the best part of a million from Uncle Sam-to fly the kites of certain " Bayne & Co.'s." Other officers of the Government in the Indian Department, the Treasury Department, the Post-Office Department and the Pay Department, might be asked whether they do not find accomodation enough in the Treasury for their funds without getting into the affairs of " Bayne & Co.'s." Altogether, there is a fine field for painfully interesting inquiry.

#### AN ATTACK ON THE PREEDMEN'S BU-REAU.

Major-Gen. J. B. Steedman and Brig.-Gen. J. S. Fullerton were lately sent South by the President to inspect and report on the Freedmen's Bureau. We do not remember to have heard of the former of these officers in connection with the Freedmen, but Gen. Fullerton is well known as the person who succeeded Mr. Conway in the Commissionership of Louisiana. During his brief administration in that State, he won the regard of the New-Orleans Rebels to such an extent that he was offered a dinner on his departure. In his hands, the Bureau was managed on the conciliation theory; very much to the satisfaction of the planters, but perhaps not greatly to the benefit of the Freedmen.

The Generals have completed their tour of Virginia and North Carolina. 'The public may as well understand at the outset that, according to their report, the Freedmen's Bureau, which has been supposed to be conducted with fair ability, honesty and zeal, is managed in at least one State by a gang of swindlers and pickpockets. This statement applies more particularly to North Carolina, but even in Virginia the inspectors are so ill satisfied with its operations that they recommend that the duties of the Bureau should be turned over to the officers commanding troops in the department. Wherever the Bureau has, in the opinion of the Inspector-Generals, been useful, it has been so by acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State." Elsewhere difficulty has arisen from the "arbitrary, unnecessary, and offensive interference of the agents of the Bureau with the relations between the planters and their hired freedmen," which creates "a growing prejudice against the Government among the planters." It is easy to see by comparing the two statements that the theory of the Bureau which Gen. Fullerton put in practice in Louisiana still

to be employed for conciliating the Rebels and removing the "prejudice" they have cherished against the Government during the last four years. And the inspectors declare explicitly that the present Virginia code "renders the freedmen, in our opinion, perfectly secure, if left to the care of the law and the protection of the troops." Of course, it makes no lifference, in their opinion, whether the Bureau be well or ill conducted. In either case it is a nuisance or a superfluity.

Carolina officers, is that they are working plantations Carolinians there is a universal desire for the removal of the Bureau; which desire he attributes to the "misconduct" of the officers of the Bureau in "working plantations, running saw-mills, manufacturing turpentine, tar, &c .- operations which bring them armed with authority of their official positions, into competition with the citizens who are employing freedmen." Under this indictment, Steedman and Fullerton bring to the bar long array of accused officials, among whom are Col. Whittlesey, the chief Commissioner of the Bureau for North Carolina; Capt. F. A. Seeley, Capt. Rosekranz, the Rev. Mr. Fitz, the Rev. Horace James, Capt. Wheeler, Chaplain Glavis, Major J. C. Mann. Major Wickersham and others, who are employed as superintendents or sub-agents of the Bureau. Col. Whittlesey is charged with being interested in the cultivation of a large farm, with attempting to conceal his interest, with giving low wages and making the most stringent labor regulations to the great detriment of the freedmen, and incidentally with smothering an investigation into the alleged murder of a negro by his partner, the Rev. Horace James, or by his clerk Boyden. The others are all, we believe, accused of being connected with plantations, and with many subsidiary offenses, including prevarication about the facts, cheating the negroes, stealing four barrels of pork, exchanging white sugar for brown, and (inferentially) pocketing the difference, cruelly treating the freedmen and subjecting them to exorbitant taxes for support of the Bureau, selling Government property for their own use, &c., &c.

It is not our business to enter on a defense of any of these officers. If any of them have been guilty of offenses, we are most desirous they should be tried and punished. The good will we bear to the Bureau makes us solicitous that whoever of its officers abuses his trust should be exposed and removed. But we print herewith a letter from Gen. Howard, which will have some influence on the public judgment in these matters. It is written not in reply to the official report of Gens. Steedman and Fullertonwhich Gen. Howard had not seen-but in reply to their unofficial report by the pen of a correspondent of The New-York Herald published last week. In regard to the general charge that his agents are working plantations, Gen. Howard does not deny that they are, but entirely approves their action in so doing. He does not believe there has been any speculation, or prostitution of official position for private gain. He "urged the renting and running of plantations to afford practical examples, and to encourage joint companies." Gen. Howard, therefore, and not his subordinates, is responsible for what Gens. Steedman and Fullerton assume to describe as

'misconduct" in this respect. As to the rest of the charges, Gen. Howard says emphatically: "I have not yet the facts as to North Carolina, but you and your friends may rest assured that every shadow of accusation of complicity in crime on the part of those officers there, is utterly without foundation." He adds:

without foundation. He adds:

"I expect denunciation of this Bureau, but the same denunciation could be made against the Treasury Department, or any other department, and of the Government, with equal show of justice. The Bureau does not do enough to secure the right of the negro, I will admit, but if does not burn negro churches and school-houses; it does not reject negro testimony. It will endeavor to prevent starvation until the next crop comes in. It will always keep its legitimate objects clearly in view of promoting industry, education and justice."

Gong Standman and Fullerion.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerton spent parts of ten days in investigating the operations of the Bureau throughout the State of North Carolina. Whether they or Gen. Howard are more likely to be well informed of the character of its officers and the management of its affairs, the public can judge.

OCIAL LIFE OF OUR YOUNG MEN. New-York is the Mecca of American youths.

ambition and enterprise, and more early set their faces toward the great marts where success can be most largely gained, if gained at all. They come, fresh from the dewy influences of home, to state their state of the great marts where success can be most largely gained, if gained at all. They come, fresh from the dewy influences of home, to state their them. ambition and enterprise, and more early set their from the dewy influences of home, to stake their youth, faith, and purity against wealth, fame, or power. We have always deprecated this rush to the city-where so many seem to be called and so few chosen. Half these aspirants would be doing better for the country and themselves tilling the farms on which they were born, or reclaiming their proportions

of our Western domain. But come they will, in constantly increasing numbers; and we have to accept the fact, and to lend them a helping hand in their trial years of loneliness

The young men now overcrowding this metropolis are, in the future, to sustain or surrender the foremost position she now commands. Let our mercantile and social leaders consider whether, in their indifference to the welfare of this class, they are not sowing the wind for a whirlwind of profligacy and dishonor. If this be so, their sin of omission transcends a host of

minor, positive offenses.

By the census of 1860, our male population, between the ages of 15 and 30, amounted to 111,091. Estimating its increase during and since the war, there are now among us at least 150,000 young men-an active portion of the laborious, excitable life of this great unmindful city. Two-thirds are without resident friends or kindred, striving to conquer a foothold -and how hard the contest! What daily widening gaps between those who have succeeded and those just entering the field! Neither the religion nor the ocial enjoyment of our prosperous men seems broad enough to include their employes. Look at the growth of aristocracy and exclusiveness; the whirl of folly, luxury and fashion; the enormous cost of sub. sistence; the meager salaries in vogue; and see what chance of comfort or sympathetic ease the town has to proffer her 100,000 clerks, apprentices and students Herded together in the beds and attics of boardinghouses, shut out from the happy homes established by long residence and success, they are almost driven to the public saloon for light and warmth, and for that friendly companionship which, either for good or evil, routh instinctively craves and will obtain.

The employers are surrounded with all the appurte nances which make virtue attractive and easy to pursue. The employés are not only urged into vice by their discomforts, but it is Vice alone who tenders them an alluring hospitality. She sets forth her 7,786 convenient bar-rooms, her 653 billiard tables, her 100 gambling hells, her 235 concert saloons, and 730 registered houses of prostitution-in all of which every young man will meet a cordial and cheery welcome. Why, here is a whole army with banners, a sonorous and glittering array, perpetually recruiting for those powers of Evil which our philanthropists claim to oppose. It is estimated that the receipts of the "prettywaiter-girl" saloons and of the houses of ill-fame alone, amount to the annual sum of \$6,500,000. Add to this enormous item the immense income of the dram-shops, and you have an exhaustless commissarychest for the maintenance of the satanic campaign.

What are the forces on the other side ! Item: a few Evening Schools; the Apprentices' Library and the Printers' Free Library; neither sufficient for the class occupies his mind. To him the Bureau is a machine | designated in its title; item: the Mercantile Library, a

richly endowed, noble institution, but which does not directly aim at social and meral influence, and offers no attractions without charge; item: the Cooper Union, in many respects the most comprehensive and efficient of all, but limited in comparison with the field around it; item: 50 attractive places of worship, too fashionable and expensive for young men to attend; item: 301 places of worship, where the sittings are at moderate rates, but the preaching and exercises of which, not to be irreverent, the young men consider

The burden of the complaint against the North dear at any price. -The Young Men's Christian Association, however, on their own account. Gen. Fullerton states-and forms a vanguard of encouraging influences and bids we have no doubt of the fact-that among the North fair to be a host in itself. It has latterly been managed by earnest and accomplished young men, belonging to resident families, who devote time and money with out stint to befriending those less fortunate than themselves. There are literary, social, and religious facilities at the rooms of the Association, and its members perform a deal of gratuitous labor in finding aid and employment for those newly arrived and out of work. Committees "On Boarding-Houses," "On Employment," and "On Visitation of the Sick," are significant of the practical turn which the Christianity of this Association has taken.

The managers are now essaying to increase their means to the proportions of the work in hand, and, ospecially, to erect a building which will really enable them to offer social and moral attractions to the young men of New-York. Their design includes a Lecture Room, Reading Room, Circulating and Reference Libraries, Conversation Rooms, a Gymnasium, and other means of recreation and advancement. Such a house could not fail to become a general place of resort. For its erection and endowment they ask the sum of \$250,000. The amount, if large, is nothing in consideration of the object to be gained, and our generous merchants, if they choose, can raise it in a single day. They can find no better use for surplus funds, since this is almost the first movement, of a truly philosophical nature in behalf of the youths of this city. It is based upon Heaven's own plan-that of making the instincts and tastes of the young subserve to their growth and well-being. Young men love, and will seek for, brightness, friendship, entertainment, love, society. Give them something of all this in the pure and natural way, if you would offer any effective opposition to the saloon, the gambling-hell, and the brothel.

It is strange that the gathering forces of corruption which redden our thoroughfares at night with their lurid watchfires, do not awaken an alarm among us. We fear the coming pestilence, and have overthrown the routine of years to stay its advent. But what of this moral plague ? "It is not so difficult, O Athenians, to escape the pestilence; but, first of all, flee depravity, for it courses swifter than Death!"

## JOHNSON ON THE POWERS OF THE

In commenting on the Senate Amendment, defining the appointing power of the President, The Times

Party feeling, in its most excited hour, never went so far.

It did not occur to Clay, Webster, Ewing, Mangum, and other eminent statesmen, that the Executive could be ignored, or that Congress could usurp the authority of the President. And again:

And again:

Discreditable and impolitic as the proceeding of the Senate is, as between itself and President Johnson, it is yet worse when considered as a new infinance in the administration of public affairs.

"It is simply and solely to annoy the President to subject his action to vertations restraints, to prove the power of Congress to harass and cripple him, to deprive him of authority vested in him by the Constitution, and with the lawful exercise of which no former Congress has attempted similarly to interfere.

The Model save:

But whatever may be the degree of participation to which the Senate may be entitled, nothing could be more evidently absurd than the pretension of Congress (consisting of the two Houses) to hold the appointing power of the President in check, as is proposed by the bill now pending.

The World says:

What blissful ignorance of the past! In the United States Senate, December 19, 1860, Andrew Johnson, Senator from the State of Tennes-

See, said:

I believe we have the power in our own hands, and I am not willing to shrink from the responsibility of exercising that power.

I am for abiding by the Constitution; and in abiding by it I want to maintain and retain my place here and put down Mr. Lincoln and drive back his advances upon Southern institutions, if he designs to make any. Have we not got the brakes in our hands! Have we not got the power! We have. Let South Carollina send her Senators back; let all the Senators come; and on the 4th of March next we shall have a majority of six in this body against him. This sectional candidate, who is in a minority of a million, or mearly so, on the popular vote, cannot make his Calnet on the 4th of March next unless this Senate will permit him. An I to be so great a coward as to retreat from duty! I will stand here and resist all encroachmeats and advances. Here is the place to stand. Shall I desert the citated and let the enemy come and take possession! No. Can Mr. Lincoln send a foreign minister, or even a consul, abroad unless he receives the sanction of the Senate? Can he appoint a postmaster, whose salary is over \$1,000 a year,

of the President substitute in the above the name of Johnson where that of Lincoln occurs, and induce Mr. Trumbuil to incorporate it in his next speech.

The following extract from a speech made by Henry A. Wise at Richmond on the anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death. The Express prophecies this paper will republish. We justify that prediction, for, whatever sensible Northern people may think of Wise he is a representative, somewhat exaggerated, of the men of a certain class at the South, and therefore the extract is worth reading. The difference between them is, that he says openly, in an extravagant way, what they only dare to think soberly. There is evidence that he is not alone in hoping that there yet may be a second revolution, more success ful than the first, and wild as that hope is it is well enough to know that it exists. One reason why it is never to be fulfilled is in the answer to Wise's question-"Why don't they hang me?" We are impressed with the statistics of this subject. Poor men! To hang him would be to elevate him to the dignity of martyrdom. He answers a much more useful purpose in being allowed to live and talk.

Hear him:

useful purpose in being allowed to live and talk. Hear him:

"I don't know that I am a prisoner. [Laughter.] I am bound by no chain. I have a pass to go where I please upon the soil of my native land. At least Gen. Grant says so. I may be arrested, but I wanted no man living to tell may whither I might go. [Cheers.] I have the preud satisfaction of saying that I fought until we had won the privilege of being paroled. [Applause.] There is no anthority here or elsewhere to arrest me or to stop my month, so long as I obey the conditions of that parole: and upon that parole I shall stand so long as I live. [Applause.] You call me a prisoner of war, I am not a prisoner of war. If prisoner at all, I am a prisoner of peace. Among the last shots fired by infantry at Appoundance were those fired by the troops that I had the honor and pride to lead; and there at Appounatiox peace was brought about. "You call the cause lost; it is not lost. If it is lost, the cause of civil liberty is doomed, for it, too, is lost. There was a Paradise lost and a Paradise regained, and there will be a Paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilled is too precious. I should not believe in God if I did not believe that a special providence would yet give victory to and secure the triumph of civil liberty in this country.

"One thing can be said, there was one man who could not be driven to do that which he did not consent to do. As long as one man is this Commonwealth: There never was but sease will some back some of those days, and then the daylitake the hind most. I am watching, and will tell her when she comes what has been done in her absence. I'll say, 'Mamma, your children did not do that. It was done by impostors and preienders.' Again, I say, there is but one Virginia. They have taken and are wielding her powers. If I am a traitor, let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor are taken and are wielding her powers. If I am a traitor, let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor and preienders.' Again, I say,

Collector Smythe is expected to assume control of the Custom-House to-morrow.

An Ohio paper denies the impeachment contained in two items of our recent list of defalcations and swindles, viz: "Embezzlements, Ohio Treasury, \$80, 000," and "State Treasurer, Ohio, \$100,000." are, perhaps, a repetition of the same fact which appeared at different times, in various shapes, and i nany newspapers, and originally and literally, to wit:that "Mr. Dorsey, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, was arrested at Columbus, on Monday (Sept. 11), on a charge of embezzlement and breach of trust, and gave bail in the sum of \$600.000." From